

## Psychological Warfare

**I**MEDIATELY after the Moscow radio announced Russia's willingness to lift the Berlin blockade—if the other powers would agree to a Big Four meeting on the status of Germany as a whole—Russian authorities jammed the air to prevent Voice of America broadcasts from reaching listeners behind the iron curtain.

The story has been first-page news in the United States and most of the rest of the world since that time. But the Russian press isn't covering the negotiations in New York, although it is well represented there.

Obviously, only the official Kremlin version of the Berlin settlement—if one is reached—will be known to the Russian public, if the Kremlin has its way.

Meanwhile, the May Day order to the Red army by Marshal Vassilevsky, minister of Soviet armed forces, asserted that American leaders were preparing a third world war and urged new successes in military and political training to combat "American aggression."

**MARSHAL VASSILEVSKY'S** bellicose statement and the news blackout Moscow has imposed on the Berlin discussions suggest that the limited settlement the Soviets have proposed in the Berlin situation is just that. The cold war seems likely to continue on other fronts, particularly where operations aren't as costly to Moscow as the Berlin blockade turned out to be.

However, Soviet tough talk will not conceal the Russian retreat in Berlin from that part of the world which has free access to the news. It will be noted that, when the western powers took a firm position, Russia paused, then advanced with an olive branch. Moscow's truculence may not seem quite so awesome in the future, if the United States, France and Britain retain the initiative and keep their united front.

Prompt Senate ratification of the North Atlantic defense treaty and congressional approval of the military assistance program will make it easier to maintain that desired position—just as any unreasonable delay in acting on either issue will make it more difficult.

The rest of the world has not forgotten that an American President initiated the League of Nations idea, only to have it repudiated by the United States Senate. A demonstration is needed that this time we intend to follow through.

## Appeasement Never Dies

**T**HE Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, the only American newspapers in China, is critical of U. S. Senate action banning ECA shipments to Communist China.

"Of course," it remarks, "the Chinese Communists have more or less asked for something of the sort—that isn't the point at all. Simply because the other fellow is irritating doesn't always mean it is smart to go out of your way to irritate him in retaliation."

Cited as "irritants" were the recent Chinese Communist pledges to support the Soviet Union in any war with the United States and "the little matter of grabbing ECA supplies in North China." It would be better, the Evening Post and Mercury suggests, "for someone to stress the fact that the United States wants to help the people of China without going on record as for or against any given political party, clique or government." That, says the Post and Mercury, would be "an act of statesmanship."

We pumped UNRRA money into Yugoslavia on that theory, and in appreciation of our good will Tito shot down our unarmed airplanes.

Statesmanship? No, just plain foolishness. We have lost enough face in the Far East as it is without resorting to what Asiatics would regard as paying blackmail.

But if the editor of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury thinks he's got something, let him come home and run for Congress on that platform and he'll find out. There isn't much sentiment here for building up forces which are sworn to destroy us.

## Don't Cheer Yet

**T**HE bill for repeal of Federal margarine taxes and license fees has now been approved by the Senate Finance Committee and is ready for Senate action.

The committee did a fine job. It rejected the butter lobby's tricky scheme to prohibit interstate shipment of yellow margarine. It also rejected the amendment, proposed by Sen. Johnson of Colorado, for repeal of wartime excise taxes on a lot of things that have nothing to do with the margarine issue.

So the bill differs in only a few minor details from the one already passed, by a 287-to-89 vote in the House. But don't cheer yet.

The butter lobby is still on the job, still fighting to keep the unfair restrictions on margarine. Threats have been made that, if the bill is called up in the Senate, dairy-state Senators will attempt to tack on the Johnson amendment to revive the interstate ban on yellow margarine; or to filibuster the whole measure to death.

This bill deserves an early vote on its own merits. Given that, it is certain to pass the Senate and to be signed into law by President Truman. The butter lobby should not be permitted to thwart the will of those millions of consumers who want the right to buy yellow margarine without having to pay a heavy, unjust, discriminatory federal tax.

## Phonies Have Slipped, Too

**T**HE times are decadent. Even the phonies have deteriorated. Take that Philadelphia man who passed as a sailor, showed up only on paydays, and drew \$905 over a nine-month period.

In grandpa's day, when people had a little imagination, the man would have posed as an admiral, at least.

## Give Them Badges

**T**HE New York Communist trial recently disclosed that the FBI had planted still another undercover agent in the Communist Party. If this infiltration business keeps up, it'll get so you can't depend on a Communist as being even a trustworthy traitor any more.

## CITIZENSHIP . . . By Jim Lucas

# War-Exempted Alien Accepted

Becomes Citizen Despite His Refusal to Fight for U. S.

**WASHINGTON, May 2**—Uncle Sam has decided he didn't mean it when he said aliens who refused to help out in World War II could never become American citizens.

Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman said the government would not appeal the decision of an Iowa federal court granting citizenship to Kenneth Bouding of Ames, Iowa, an English Quaker whose "strong religious and philosophical convictions" kept him out of uniform and even a job in war industry.

The Selective Service Act of 1940, re-enacted in 1947, says able-bodied foreign males living in the United States can claim draft exemption. If they do, however, the law says "thereafter (they) shall be debarred from becoming citizens of the United States."

Mr. Bouding is a professor at Iowa State College. He admits he claimed exemption as an alien because of his pacifist convictions.

## Citizenship Opposed

**AFTER** the war, Mr. Bouding filed application for citizenship. The Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Department of Justice opposed on the grounds he had not shown "sufficient attachment" to the Constitution—the measuring rod for citizenship.

Mr. Bouding said he had; that aside from his scruples against war he was deeply devoted to this country. Federal District Judge Charles E. Dewey of Des Moines heard the case and decided in Mr. Bouding's favor last December.

The basis for his decision was a 1943 Supreme Court ruling in a case involving a Canadian Seventh Day Adventist who applied for citizenship in Massachusetts. In that case, the alien said his refusal to bear arms was purely religious; that he had no other personal or political reason. Moreover, he said he was willing to accept a non-combatant assignment.

The Supreme Court ruled that service in the armed forces was not the only measure of a man's loyalty or his devotion to this country.

In total war, the court said, there are many who do not go near the fighting whose contribution to victory is as vital as the man with the gun—atom scientists, doctors and nurses, for example.

## Moral Convictions

**IT SAID** a man whose moral convictions keep him out of uniform is in the same position as the man whose physical handicaps or special skills keep him away from the front.

The court pointed out that aliens seeking citizenship must take an oath to "support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic." But so, it insisted, must congressmen and other public officials. The Constitution expressly holds, it said, that no religious test shall be imposed as a condition for holding office.

Judge Dewey held the same rule applied to Mr. Bouding. While conditions were somewhat different—in that Mr. Bouding refused even to accept noncombatant duty—he said it was "plain to see what he meant."

Thus, in the file of the Department of Justice, the Bouding case is marked "closed."

Mr. Bouding is now an American citizen.

## In Tune With the Times

Barton Rees Fogue

## EVIDENCE

You are not with us now, but you are not forgotten. You were such a gracious gentleman, with the charming manners of the old, half-forgotten days. You were very small and dainty, reaching scarcely to my shoulder. You dressed meticulously, and correctly for the occasion, always. You would not have dreamed of attending church without a hat, nor the opera minus immaculate white gloves. The modern unconventional annoyed you very much.

If you were ever unkind to anyone, associate or servant, I never knew it. Your voice was "ever soft and low, an excellent thing in woman." All obligations you faithfully met, any promise you made was loyally fulfilled. Sympathy was ever in your heart, and showed in your eyes, when others were distressed. If you could, you always helped.

Your welcome for me whenever we met held such warmth and sincerity it never failed to evoke a responsive glow. I miss you so many places, mostly in my heart.

—MABEL NEWMAN, Oakland City.

## PORTRAIT

Oh, there's a certain something in the blueness of the sky—That shines between the feather-clouds the winds are whisking by—And there's a hint of sweetness in the crisp and tangy air.

As though it might have blown across blue violets, somewhere—The robin red-breasted, search about for twigs and bits of string—And my silly heart is dancing, so I know it must be spring!

—MABEL NEWMAN, Oakland City.

## POLITICAL PRESSURE . . . By Marquis Childs

# Senate Seats Rough

**WASHINGTON, May 2**—The decision of Sen. Raymond Baldwin of Connecticut to leave the Senate for a place on the Supreme Court of his state has been reported as though it were a clever political trick "put over by" scheming politicians. That is characteristic of those who become completely immersed in the atmosphere of Washington where the preoccupation with who gets what and why seems at times to exclude everything else.

It is much more than that. As the case history of a senator who came to Washington with a conscientious resolve to be a good public servant it deserves serious consideration.

On the day he left Hartford to confer with Gov. Chester B. Tuttle about the appointment to the court, Mr. Baldwin got a letter from a wealthy Connecticut Republican on vacation in Florida. The letter berated him for not paying more attention to his constituents and for certain stands that have classified him as at least a moderate liberal.

## The Last Straw

**TO TOM BALDWIN**, weary of the incessant demands made on him, fed up with the bickering and quarreling, driven to a sense of futility by the conflicting pulls from so many different directions, the letter was a last straw. It seemed to sum up the mean and carping attitude of those who contribute nothing to the common welfare and then berate overworked officeholders for failing to achieve the millennium.

The Baldwin case history is important because, I am convinced, a great many conscientious members of Congress feel the same way. This is true in both parties, but it applies particularly to the Republicans who have stayed so many years in opposition.

It does not apply, of course, to such stalwarts as Sen. Homer Capehart of Indiana. They know very well what the National Association of Manufacturers wants out of Congress, and what the NAM wants, the Capeharts also want. They are living under the comfortable conviction of a bygone era that what is good for a few businessmen must inevitably be good for everyone.

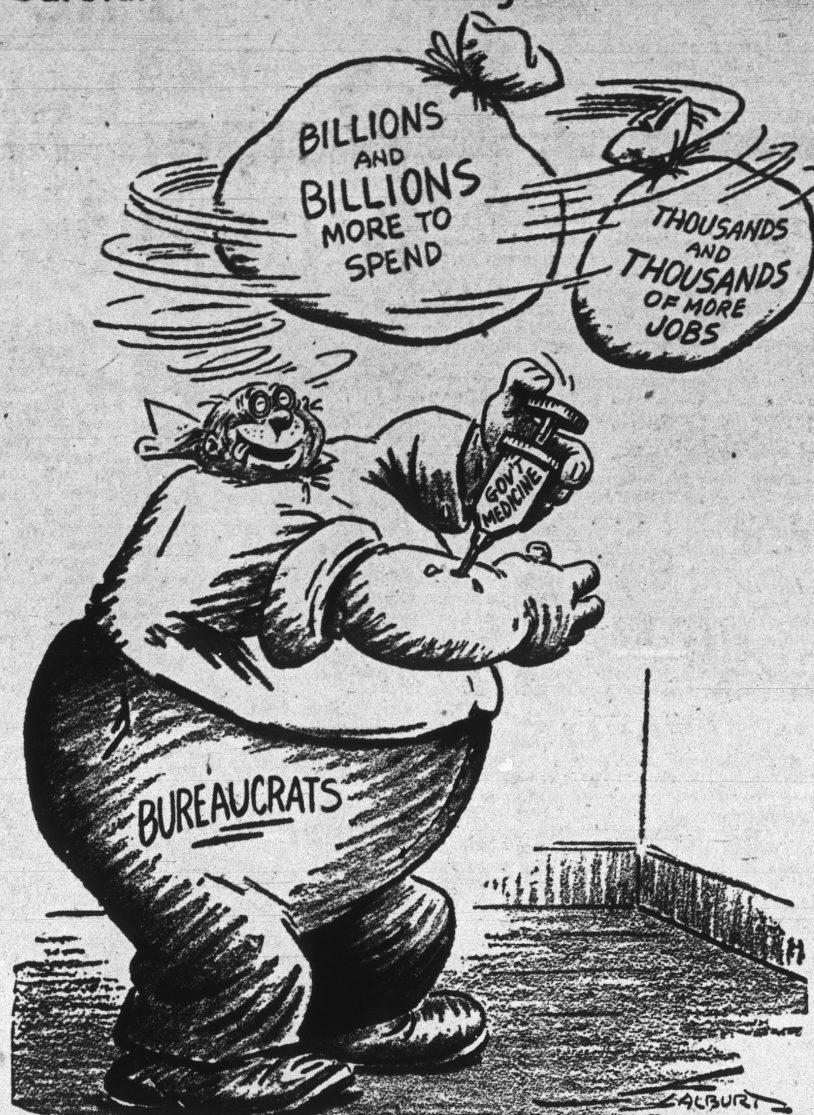
## Wide Range of 'No'

**NOR DOES** it apply to such professional oppositionists, as Sen. Styles Bridges, who seem to find ample reward in merely shouting "no." Sen. Bridges has a wonderful range of "no," extending from the angry and self-righteous "no" to the scornful and contemptuous, "no, don't bother me with such damfool talk."

His idea of responsibility and party loyalty was illustrated when Mr. Baldwin tried to telephone him from Hartford to explain why he had accepted the judicial appointment. Sen. Bridges sent back word that he was having dinner with Gov. Bowles and therefore too busy to talk with Tom Baldwin. This was the contemptuous, subtly humorous "no."

Mr. Baldwin's decision should be the occasion for some soul-searching within his own party. Instead, he is being treated

## Careful. It's Habit-Forming



## FOREIGN ROUNDUP . . . By Parker La Moore

# Life Abroad Found Difficult

**WASHINGTON, May 2**—American newsmen who travel abroad are finding life increasingly difficult and expensive, a condition which reflects the day-to-day living problems of the middle classes in many countries.

The vast wealth destroyed or consumed during the war will not be replaced soon. A measure of recovery is being achieved, but it is impeded by fear of another war.

The rich can hoard their money against better days, when investments in productive enterprise may be better secured. Communist pressures have enhanced the bargaining power of the working man.

Professional men, merchants and white collar workers are the victims of these business fears and labor pressures.

A friend visiting Stockholm wired his home office for \$500, and it lasted him eight days. When he got to Helsinki, he wired for \$1000, which he spent before he got to Norway 10 days later. Another American correspondent based in Stockholm says his routine expenses run around \$20 a day when he is at home and around \$35 a day when he is elsewhere in Scandinavia.

## High Cost of Gasoline

**GASOLINE** costs \$1.07 cents a gallon in Spain, 90 cents in Italy, 80 cents in Switzerland, and 70 cents in France. And that isn't the whole story. Filling stations are few, and reserve gasoline must be carried in traveling between countries. The French duty on such gasoline is 23 cents a gallon. Spare parts are expensive and hard to find.

A travel bond, costing \$75, is required of automobile owners in most European countries, as insurance that the car will not be sold on the black market. In addition, each country charges an entry fee on visiting machines.

Currency must be exchanged at each border, and always at a loss, for the legal rate is less than the open-market rate.

## Barbs—

**WHEN** a compressed air tank blew up at a western college students probably thought it was a professor.

A FALSE alarm to a boy is when the house next to the school burns.

THE ruler sometimes is the difference between making a smart pupil and a pupil smart.

## SIDE GLANCES . . . By Galbraith



like a disloyal schoolboy who must be ostracized for refusing to throw rocks at the rival gang.

At a public dinner in Hartford several nights after he accepted the judgeship he was loudly booed by members of his own party. In the Senate his fellow Republicans have set out to give him the works with the result that he probably will resign his Senate seat long before the December date when he takes the judgeship.

I know Democrats suffering from the same kind of battle fatigue that made Mr. Baldwin decide to leave active political life. It is a serious reflection on the democratic process.

## Hoosier Forum

"I do not agree with a word that you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."

Keep letters 200 words or less on any subject with which you are familiar. Some letters used will be edited but content will be preserved, for here the People Speak in Freedom.

## 'Pass the Ammunition'

By E. Bowman, 2831 Station St.

I noticed a letter in the Hoosier Forum by Richard H. Skutumpah in which he seems to take issue with my recent remarks about the Atlantic Pact being a safeguard against war. To quote him he writes: "The only answer to absolute weapons is absolute Christianity."

Only by protective measures has Christianity been preserved. Only by courage and weapons and bloodshed was Christianity born out of the dark ages. The Puritans built stockades and carried their guns to church, not for offensive purposes but for defensive purposes. Real Christians have always defended their right to worship according to the dictates of their own conscience, and by so doing, we have religious freedom in the U. S. A., and by defensive measures are trying to establish the same throughout the world.

If religious fanatics and conscientious objectors would have had their way, we would still be in the dark ages. Religion has been born of conflict, strife and bloodshed.

He quotes the words of Jesus: "For all who draw the sword will die by the sword," and he is so right. But we haven't drawn the sword, just got it in readiness in case. But there must be two swords involved. The one in the hands of the aggressor, and the other in the hands of the defender. The offender draws, the defender slays him, it always takes two or more to make a battle.

How are we to promote Christianity, and brotherly love with a nation of Atheists, which is threatening all Christianity in a worldwide program?

Here are a few quotations from Soviet law, of which I have hundreds—a motto in Marxist schools: "Banish the gods from the skies and capitalists from the earth."

In England a Communist journal known as the Red Dawn, makes the following statement: "Put all myths behind thee, bury the Gods and the dead Christs, create a new world, raise the Red standard and thou shalt be the child of life."

The London Times quotes Zinovieff as saying "We shall grapple with the Lord God in due season. We shall vanquish Him in His highest heaven, and wherever he seeks refuge we shall subdue him forever."

Instead of passive resistance, I say "Pass the ammunition."

## Tax Burden Blamed on Russia

By John J. Clark.

It seems that the American taxpayers are not as resentful of the Russian oligarchy as they should be. I never hear anyone cursing them, yet when you stop to think it over, you begin to realize that the terrific tax burden under which we are laboring is the result of the actions of the 12 men in the Kremlin. A peace-loving, sincere and honest group of men would not be causing the U. S. to spend untold millions on the Berlin airlift, let alone the billions we are spending on the Atlantic Pact, and our own tremendous arms budget. Would all this spending be necessary if it were not for the Russian?

It appears that Russia, being no military match for the U. S., is striking at us in a more subtle, but highly effective way. She is, figuratively speaking, bleeding us white. It is no secret that Russia is waiting for us to collapse economically, and what better way than to have us spend ourselves into economic chaos?

## What Others Say—

I SUGGEST that the United States stop trying to export democracy. You haven't enough for home consumption.—Jan Drohojowski, Polish delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.

I APPEAL to Mr. Gromyko to go to a delicatessen, a bus, a subway, and listen to what people have to say about the situation out of which the (North Atlantic) Pact was born.—Hector McNell, British minister of state, replying to Andrei Gromyko's denunciation of the pact.

I FEEL deeply that the Republicans, in pursuing this wicked policy of a coalition against human rights and dignity, are digging their own graves.—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D. Mich.) commenting on GOP Senators joining forces with southern Democrats to defeat anti-filibuster legislation.

WE MUST hit Moscow and every other city in Russia within one week after the next war starts. We must, in the first three weeks, pulverize every military center in the Soviet Union.—Chairman Clarence Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee, urging the use of the atomic bomb in the event of a war with Russia.

## DEPORTATIONS . . . By Tony Smith

# Undesirable Aliens

**WASHINGTON, May 2**—Uncle Sam has 3000 undesirable aliens he can't get rid of. He has ordered their deportation, but their governments won't take them back.

Their ranks are filled with agents of Russia and other countries—as has been proved by numerous immigration cases.

The records disclose that Russia and others with intelligence interests in the United States have been making good use of a loophole in the law. The Justice Department has called the attention of Congress to it on several occasions.

There is no way under the present laws that undesirable aliens can be deported if their own country won't accept them. Thus interested foreign governments are in the curiously fortunate position of being able to keep agents in the United States even after this government has spotted them.

## Can't Be Confined

**SEVERAL** court decisions have held also that they cannot be confined.

Gerhart Eisler, one-time communist representative, has been ordered deported, but he's still free.

Atty. Gen. Tom Clark once recommended legislation which would permit the arrest of undesirable aliens and their imprisonment in a detention camp, after a hearing. Congress never approved it.

This would have saved the country thousands of dollars which must be spent on surveillance of aliens whom the authorities suspect of violating the espionage laws.

Eisler is a German citizen. He was ordered deported more than a year ago but the U. S. isn't sure it wants him sent to an occupation zone. So, he is at large in the U. S., having spent less than 10 days in jail during the entire proceedings on his deportation.

In the coming year, the immigration and naturalization service of the Justice Department hopes to conduct 285,000 cases aimed at deportation. It had 147,000 pending on Dec. 31, 1948.

## Arrests Ordered

**IN THE** past year, 123,000 cases were investigated on "contemplation of arrest." A total of 38,000 warrants of arrest were ordered.

Atty. Gen. Clark is disturbed over the situation. "I want to be frank with you with regard to immigration," he told the House Appropriations Committee last Jan. 2. "I am very much worried about it."

The Attorney General informed the committee in closed session that about 78 million people cross the borders into the U. S. every year, adding:

"The thing that worries me is that we do not have a check on every person who enters the United States. We do not know where they are."